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Children

Wickersham Makes Plea for League to University Forum

It Would Prevent World War Occurring Again, Says ex-Cabinet Officer, Who Urges Nation to Back It

George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General, delivered a plea for a proper understanding of the league of nations last night before the members of the University Forum of America.

"In order to pass intelligent judgment on the league," he said, "we must understand it in all its phases. I fully believe the heart and soul of America should stand behind such a project, which has as its fundamental principle the basis of a common understanding between the nations of the world and the limiting of the armament of the nations belonging to it. I am an American, and I have always preached loyalty and Americanism to the highest degree. The league is in no sense a threat to which all the nations are subservient, but merely a covenant, or pact, which establishes a common ground for intelligent discussion and arbitration.

"The men who have made the supreme sacrifice on the other side will not have died in vain if certain agreements are adopted which will preclude all possibility of a recurrence of a similar tragedy. I am firmly convinced that 90 per cent of all disputes could be settled by arbitration.

Pope Praises New York Aid to French Catholics

Cablegram to Archbishop Hayes Applauds Help in Church Rebuilding

Archbishop Hayes made public last night a cable message from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, expressing the appreciation of Pope Benedict for the decision of the archdiocese of New York to assist in the reconstruction of war-wrecked Catholic churches in France. The message follows: "Holiness praises the pious devotion of assisting French Catholics in the reconstruction of their works damaged by the war and in the defence and preservation of the religious life of the noble promoters and co-operators in this special apostolic benediction."

Lost Ship Cyclops Said To Be in German Port

Seaman "Safe in This Country Again" Telegraphs News to His Mother

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 24.—Another of the many clues to the lost collier Cyclops, all of which so far have been exploded, turned up here to-day, when the mother of Otis Ramsey, a seaman who received a telegram from New York saying he was "safe in this country again," and the missing vessel was in a German port.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The navy records show that Otis Ramsey, of Columbia, was a seaman on the Cyclops, and he is listed as "lost at sea" with the ship. The navy, however, knows of nothing that would clear up the mystery.

Officials think the message probably a hoax, but, as they expect to solve the mystery some day, they are carefully looking up every clue.

COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN

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\$5,000,000 for Ireland Sought By De Valera

'President of Republic' Will Seek to Float Bond Issue to Draw Interest After the British Withdraw

Plans Country-Wide Tour

Slips in Conversation Seem to Confirm the Story He Came Here as Ship's Stoker

Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," announced yesterday in an interview that he hopes to float in America a \$5,000,000 bond issue "to bear interest six months after the British forces have evacuated Ireland."

But his principal hope from the United States, according to Professor de Valera, is recognition of the "Irish Republic."

"The one big act that we want from America is recognition," he said, "just as you were recognized by France when you set up your republic."

It was a busy day for the Irish chief. In a suite on the eleventh floor of the Waldorf-Astoria he received delegation after delegation of Irishmen. Roman Catholic priests and labor leaders seemed to predominate among the callers.

Between calls Professor de Valera dictated to a stenographer.

May Have Come as Stoker

At 10 o'clock in the morning he received a number of reporters and again at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon he talked with them. At other intervals he posed for photographers.

Professor de Valera mentioned in the afternoon that he had left Ireland on June 1. He also said yesterday that he had not revealed himself promptly on his arrival because he was "tired."

Some one referred to his trip as "sub rosa."

"Well, I shouldn't call it rosy," retorted de Valera.

All of which makes plausible the information given to The Tribune that de Valera travelled to America under the name of "James O'Flaherty" as a coal trimmer in the stokehole of the Cunard steamship Royal George. The Royal George docked last Wednesday, June 18, having sailed from Liverpool on June 7.

'Needed a Rest' After Trip

De Valera's statement that he needed a rest when he arrived would indicate that he did not travel across the Atlantic as a passenger. From what is known of his movements since he has been in the United States it is fairly well established that he did land about last Wednesday. Moreover, his secretary, Harry Boland, M. P., who is also secretary of the Sinn Fein organization, admits that he came over as a stoker on a freight ship. It is argued that if this was the safest way for Boland it was also the safest way for his chief. Neither of them will affirm or deny stories purporting to explain how the trick was done, no matter how wild or plausible the story may be.

Will Make Tour of Country

A special committee of Friends of Irish Freedom, headed by Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, met with de Valera last night and planned his itinerary for the United States. It will be made public to-day. De Valera said he had decided whether to make a speaking tour of the country.

"Whatever I do I shall do because I believe that thing will be best for Ireland," he said.

To-night, however, the Irish leader will go to the Carmelite Priory, No. 338 East Twenty-ninth Street, which sheltered him when he was resting up, and distribute prizes to the pupils of the institution. Father Magennis, the assistant general of the Carmelite Order, is president of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

Wilson would view his presence and his propaganda in the United States, Professor de Valera said:

"If President Wilson is sincere about self-determination nothing will please him so much as to be pushed from behind."

He would not say whether he intended to make an effort to see President Wilson, but indicated that he would not refuse to accept an invitation to visit the White House.

"I must say I have been disappointed," he replied when asked what he thought of President Wilson's work at the peace conference, "but I realize all that he had to face. But still he had an opportunity of becoming the leader of the plain people of all the world."

Speaking of Canada he said: "I feel that Canada and this country might very likely feel that their interests lie closer than the interests of Canada and England."

To another question concerning what President Wilson is doing for Ireland Mr. de Valera said:

"All I know is that he has been quoted in the press as saying that he would do all that he could unofficially. We don't know what he has done."

At this point de Valera's eyes flashed. "I am applying the acid test," he declared. "Is might still going to be right? I made up my mind when I

Blockade Probably Off When Treaty Is Signed

PARIS, June 24.—The supreme blockade council met to-day to decide on a date when the blockade of Germany should be lifted.

One element, it is understood, favors the day when the treaty is ratified, but it is believed the council probably will decide to lift the blockade with the signing of the treaty.

came out of prison to find that out. That is when I determined to come to America.

De Valera Trip Surprise To Cardinal Gibbons

Prelate Says He Did Not Expect Call 'Irish President' Made on Him in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—The fact that Eamon de Valera, "president of the Irish republic," paid a visit to Cardinal Gibbons last Friday was not known here until the statement was received by the newspapers last night from New York as given out by de Valera's secretary. No one connected with the Cardinal's household had revealed any information on the subject. De Valera was accompanied by his secretary, Harry Boland, and a number of prominent Irishmen who evidently went with him to Washington and stopped off in Baltimore for a short time in order to pay their respects to Cardinal Gibbons.

"When I returned to Baltimore last Friday from Westminster," said Cardinal Gibbons this evening, "I found a party of gentlemen waiting for me. I did not know any of them, but Professor de Valera was one of them and he introduced himself to me. I had not been advised of his coming, and so his visit was in the nature of a surprise."

"He told me that he had come to pay his respects, and so we chatted for some time in a most pleasant manner. Not once did he touch upon the Irish situation, and there was nothing in his visit to indicate that he had come to talk upon important matters. I cannot recall who the gentlemen with him were, as strangers to me."

Cardinal Gibbons would not express any opinion about the Irish situation or what effect de Valera's visit would have on the Irish in this country.

Beveridge Fears League Will End U. S. Sovereignty

BEDFORD, Pa., June 24.—The United States, by joining the league of nations, would deliberately surrender her freedom of action and decision to her own rights, powers and policies, as well as her sovereignty and independence, said Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana United States Senator, in an address to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association here to-night. The speaker termed the league "a hybrid international confederation," and declared the United States, as a member, would be subordinated to it.

The Constitution of this nation is mangled by the proposed covenant of the league of nations, and "basic national powers, given Congress by our Constitution, are, in practical and final effect, transferred from the American government at Washington to the league's government at Geneva," said Mr. Beveridge.

"The super-state" would have the power to say just what the Monroe Doctrine means and how it is to be applied, and in Mexico, where "for years American citizens have been murdered," this nation would be helpless to take action to protect her subjects under the league covenant, he said.

"Under the covenant, in short, we would underwrite forever the status quo of the whole world as the 'big four' have framed it," continued Mr. Beveridge. "If war breaks out among the arbitrarily constructed states, which the 'big four' have set up in Europe, the league government at Geneva will order as many thousands of American soldiers as it likes to kill and be killed on one side or another, as the league may decide."

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Colombian Treaty Is Up

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The long pending treaty with Colombia, providing payment of \$25,000,000 to that country for damages suffered in American acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone, will be taken up to-morrow by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senate leaders said to-day it probably would be reported favorably and promptly ratified after elimination of the clause suggesting an apology to Colombia and other minor amendments.

It is understood that elimination of the apology section, to which Republican leaders here objected, will be in accord with an agreement reached between Acting Secretary of State Poix after conferences with representatives of Colombia and Chairman Lodge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State.

Quit Cities or Starve, Warns Hungarian Soviet

Appeal Issued Before Adjournment Declared To Be Red Propaganda

BUDAPEST, June 24 (By The Associated Press).—The National Soviet, which had been in session for some time, has adjourned. Before adjournment the Soviet issued a call upon the cities to send their populations to the country, saying that otherwise they would starve. The call declared that as the shops in cities were closed and no business was being carried on there was no reason for the people to remain.

The belief is prevalent here that the call was issued as propaganda to get the peasants interested in communism.

Ask Mayor Hylan to Fly Irish Flag on City Hall

The Major J. McBride Branch of the Friends of Irish Freedom, of 137 East Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday presented a petition to Mayor Hylan asking that the "Irish Republic" flag be flown from the City Hall on July 5.

"On July 5 we celebrate our nation's emergency from British rule. Let July 5 be given to the recognition of the Irish people's noble effort to follow our example," says the letter.

Resigns Rather Than Sign Treaty



Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen

France Insists Enemy Pay for Sinking Fleet

Continued from page 1

home ports and that the French trophies of 1870 had been burned.

Four Can Be Salvaged

An official Admiralty report states that of the German ships the Baden, the Emden, the Frankfurt and the Nürnberg are in such condition that salvage will be possible with little actual damage done. There is a possibility also of salvaging about twenty of the scuttled destroyers, but everything depends on the rapidity with which the wrecking craft can reach Scapa Flow and on the continuation of the present fair weather.

The British resent the imputation of the French press that the "British government must have been privy to an outrage." "The Morning Post" points out that "the British navy might have been benefited by the inclusion of several of the German ships which were stronger and better than our own."

The trend of the whole British press is that the scuttling was "a dirty trick." "The Manchester Guardian" expresses the view of many when it says: "As for the German sailors, this gesture of belated pride and revolt against immense humiliation is not heroic, but Englishmen can understand it."

Council Is Blamed

The majority of the press blames the Inter-Allied Council, but Commander Bellairs points out: "It is useless to say the Inter-Allied Council is responsible for the decision whereby internment was substituted for surrender, as put forward by the Admiralty as an apology. The council naturally acted upon the advice of those who became the responsible custodians. On the original armistice terms the Grand Fleet was fully consulted, and it was rightly insisted and agreed that the German fleet should be surrendered precisely as the U-boats were. The Admiralty took the view that the fleet was only different in name from surrender. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. We have been completely tricked. It seems fated that the war should end as it began, with the Goeben episode—in humiliation of the British navy through want of adequate brains in the war staff at the Admiralty."

Sinking Was Anticipated

"The Daily Chronicle" has a curious paragraph on this phase. It says: "The sinking of the enemy vessels will mean no interruption to navigation in the Scapa Flow. The anchorage was selected with such an eventuality in view, and none of the navigable

Clemenceau to Quit Post When Peace Treaty Is Signed

Premier Asserts Task for Which He Assumed Office Has Been Accomplished; Praised by Colleagues

PARIS, June 24.—Premier Clemenceau has expressed his intention to resign from office as soon as the treaty is promulgated, feeling that he has accomplished the task for which he assumed the Premiership, says Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris." It is expected that parliament will ratify the treaty late in July.

M. Clemenceau was congratulated on the result of the peace negotiations by his fellow ministers at a meeting of the French Cabinet to-day. Acceptance was discussed at the meeting, which was presided over by President Poincaré. The Cabinet also examined various political and parliamentary questions involved in the peace settlement.

Georges Clemenceau has been called the youngest old man the world has ever known. He will be seventy-eight next September.

Became Premier at Seventy-Six

Clemenceau took the leadership in France in November, 1917, soon after he had passed his seventy-sixth birthday. For forty-seven years he has been fighting the battles which have shaped the French Republic. Before that he had advocated the overthrow of the Second Empire and as a consequence, was imprisoned and then became a voluntary exile in America, where he did journalistic work, taught school and practiced medicine. He was back in Paris when the Franco-Prussian War began and from then on he was always an active and leading figure in politics and on the duelling field. For many of Clemenceau's political quarrels were settled with the sword or pistol.

The early part of his career in politics was spent chiefly in the Chamber of Deputies, and when he was not in office he was running a newspaper and attacking his foes through that medium. He broke down so many ministries that he became known as the "Destroyer of Ministries," and later, when he forced Grevy to resign the Presidency to be succeeded by Carnot, Clemenceau was called the "King Maker." But the favorite name for him was the "Tiger," on account of the fierceness of his attacks on those who did not enjoy his favor.

Entered Cabinet in 1906

In 1902, after having been out of parliament for many years, Clemenceau returned as a member of the Senate and in 1906 for the first time accepted a Cabinet position, first as Minister of the Interior, in the Sarrien government and then as Premier. His government fell in 1909, and when the war came, in 1914, he was president of the Army Commission of the Senate. In this position he knew as much as any man in France about the details of propaganda of which Bolo Pacha was one of the central figures. It was Clemenceau's fight against the defeatists, and his demands for vigorous action by the government, that made him Premier in 1917. The arrest of Caillaux and the trial and execution of Bolo Pacha quickly followed on Clemenceau's accession to office.

As War Premier Clemenceau showed unflinching courage, and when the war was won he fought for what he believed was justice and the rights of France in the peace conference, of which he was the president. On February 19 Emile Cottin attempted to assassinate Clemenceau in front of his house in the Rue Franklin. Two shots wounded the Premier, but in a fortnight he was back at his desk and in April he pardoned Cottin.

Czech-Siberian Army Wants to Return Home

Allies Seek Means of Sending 70,000 War Weary Troops to Their New Republic

PARIS, June 23 (By the Associated Press).—The transfer of 60,000 to 70,000 Czech-Slovak troops to their homes from Siberia is now becoming a pressing problem for the Entente. These soldiers, exhausted by years of fighting, are eager to return to their newly formed republic, which needs their help against the Hungarian Bolsheviks, and have become so dissatisfied and restless that their usefulness in Siberia is believed to be at an end. Some of their regiments have become infected with Bolshevism and a general spread of Red ideas is feared if the men are kept from their homes another winter.

An equal number of other foreign troops will be required to police the trans-Siberian route from Omsk eastward if the Czechs are withdrawn.

Magistrate Prepares To Surrender Danzig

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—The President of the province of West Prussia has resigned, according to a Danzig dispatch. The chief magistrate of Danzig, it is added, has exhorted the population to remain quiet in order that the transfer of the city to the Allies can be made in an orderly manner.

The problem of transporting the Czechs via Vladivostok and thence by sea to the Mediterranean is a difficult one. It has been suggested that they might be sent westward over the trans-Siberian line and given an opportunity to fight their way through the Bolsheviks in Russia, either by the Ekaterinburg-Petrograd route or by the way of Samara through Ukraine. Military experts on Allied staffs are apparently confident the Czechs could cross Russia if provided with supplies and given permission to make their way westward to their homeland.

Binding Anglo-American Aims Interests England

British Leaders' Speeches Help Movement of Strong Friendship

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Special Cable Service)

LONDON, June 24.—The question of Anglo-American relations is regarded here as the most important question of the hour. Happily there seems to be a slight improvement, thanks to the steady speeches of two of Great Britain's former representatives at Washington, Lord Bryce and Earl Reading. These brilliant speeches have attracted wide and favorable attention. "The Westminster Gazette" says:

"We can conceive of no more important task than cementing that friendship. Both countries have a common political tradition, an ordered freedom and a sane but steady human progress. These have been among the greatest forces in the world, and they are the forces upon which we shall have to rely in the future."

Washington correspondents of London papers have also helped to ease the situation. "The Times" correspondent says President Wilson will have a heavy task when he opens his campaign for the league, "especially since the activity of the Irish is tremendous and their ammunition considerable."

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, heads the committee on Arrangements. Lieutenant General Bullard will be Marshal of the day and Captain Roy R. Glenn, of the British Embassy, will be acting Marshal.

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Foch May Come for Big Fourth of July Event

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An international Fourth of July celebration of world peace, at which President Wilson and possibly Marshal Foch will speak, is to be staged here by the War Camp Community Service of the District of Columbia, it was announced to-day.

The hope that Marshal Foch may participate is based on an invitation extended to him by Georgetown University, where his brother is a member of the faculty. Marshal Foch already has expressed his willingness to come, it is said, and if peace had come sooner would have been in Washington on June 28.

An elaborate programme, abounding in pageantry and symbolism, is being proposed so as to make the celebration a combined international thanksgiving service with elements of a Mardi Gras included.

A reviewing stand will be erected at the capital for the accommodation of the President and his party, diplomatic representatives, members of the Supreme Court, Cabinet officers and members of Congress. The various embassies will be represented by floats in a parade which will be handled by Chief of Staff Peyton C. March.

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